THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JULY 18, 1850.

RECEIPTS -- Our system of cash payments for the Era precludes the necessity of sending receipts. The paper is stopped when the subscription is not renewed-so that the receipt of the paper is enough.

The story of the Mother-in-Law, which has so deeply engaged the interest of a large portion of our readers, closes this week.

We have on hand several beautiful sketches from other gifted contributors. Mr. Bingham's masterly speech, closed in

Next week we shall publish the admirable reply of Horace Mann to Daniel Webster, with

the author's latest corrections and additions.

this week's paper, will be read with great atten-

We are sorry that we are constrained to allow so little room to valuable contributors, but it cannot be helped now

FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

were celebrated in this city last Saturday, in a very imposing style, and with many evidences of and all places of business were closed. Throughmains of the deceased.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF GENERAL TAYLOR.

Announcing in a postscript last week the decease of General Taylor, we remarked that rareicy in relation to the Question of Slavery.

The feelings of a partisan do not belong to our nature. Justice to political opponents is as sacred an article in our creed, as service to political stability of the Whig organization. friends. It costs us no more effort to award due

General Taylor was not above the average of good, not liable, we think, to be perverted by any in his feelings, moderate in his views, sincerely anxious, we believe, to promote what he deemed the interests of his whole country. Though bred in the camp, he preferred peace to war, and gave ample evidence of his freedom from the spirit of up his mind, we have never entertained a doubt.

His Administration on the whole was one of which Americans have no reason to be ashamed. As a general fact, the Foreign Affairs of this country have been managed with spirit, wisdom, and dignity; and the conduct of the State Department under General Taylor affords no excepfirmness with which its claims have been enforced; the sagacity with which its interests have spoliation on a friendly nation.

But, there are things to be condemned, as well doubt not, were displaced for good cause, but many, we have reason to believe, fell victims to the spirit of party.

His sanction given to the appointment of Mr. Hannegan, a man every way unfit to represent the honor of the nation abroad, and whose confirmation in the Senate was effected in the most disreputable manner, was a blot on his Adminis-

his Cabinet, when he knew that he was engaged in the prosecution of a large claim against the Government. That act brought discredit upon the whole Cabinet.

In relation to the other Departments of the Government, there is little to be said. They have had neither time nor opportunity to signalize

We come now to consider the policy of General Day-the subject of Slavery, and its extension. This policy has been denounced by slaveholders, as hostile to their rights, and advocated by Northern Whigs as being all that Free Soil men could a claim to the gratitude of the friends of freedom. and an imputation against the independent course of action pursued by Free Soil men in the last Presidential canvass.

We shall examine the policy of General Taylor, its reasons and relations. If we admit that it is favorable now to the cause of Free Soil, it does not follow that it was thus favorable, when first proposed; or that the principle on which it was justified, was a safe one; or that the reasons which led to its adoption furnish ground for a claim on the gratitude of anti-slavery men; or that the course of action pursued by the Free Soil men in the last Presidential canvass was wrong or otherwise than beneficial. On the contrary, we may show that the position taken by General Taylor was adopted from motives having no respect to the extension of the blessings of liberty; that the principle upon which it was grounded is not sound or safe; that when origithat, if it favor now the Free Soil cause, it does so, not by virtue of its intrinsic merit, but by reason of a state things brought about by circumstances under the control of a Higher Power, and

Wilmot Proviso. Before the meeting of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Conventions in 1848, the Public Sentiment of the North in favor of the restriction of Representatives, determined the institutions of President. Slavery by positive law, was quite unanimous, California. When, encouraged by the Adminisand the Whig and Democratic organizations re- tration, she came to form a State Constitution. flected that Sentiment. Those Conventions, rep- she naturally excluded slavery-without help or resenting the two antagonist elements of the Question, Slavery and Freedom, succumbed to the former. The Democratic Convention of Balti- Mexico have also formed a State Constitution, more repudiated the Wilmot Proviso, and selected a candidate identified with the opposing Principle of Non-Intervention. The Whig Convention of Philadelphia, refused to sanction the Proviso, and selected as its candidate, a man unpledged on the subject, but, from his position and Slavery agitation in the United States. The inpersonal relations fairly presumed to be unfriendly to it.

It is needless to say that the acts of both Conventions broke up the unanimity of the North, and emboldened the friends of Slavery-Extension

in the South. The policy of the Whig Convention was that of evasion, and such became the policy of the party, especially at the North. Had there been no independent demonstration of the Free Sentiment of that section, what could have restrained the yet, when we consider the extacting tyranny of downward tendency of a party acting with such | the Slave Power; that General Taylor was a | himself is, to select Daniel Webster for his chief a policy? The secession of three hundred large slaveholder, that all his personal interests minister, Henry Clay for his great Congressional thousand voters from the ranks of the old parties, were in the section arrayed against his policy, en the ground of the defection of both from the that his life beyond his term of office was to be cause of Freedom, kept alive the Wilmot-Proviso

to maintain a profession of faith in that policy, and candidates for office to pledge themselves to its support. This secession, and the agitation from which it sprang and which it increased, produced another result, no less important. It colored the sentiments of the numerous emigrants then pouring from the States into California, and they left us deeply imbued with the Free Soil feelings then so prevalent throughout the North.

It was easy to understand that General Taylor, elected under these circumstances, could not overlook or disregard a sentiment which had exerted Had there been no such agitation, his feelings as a large slaveholder, and his natural associations, would have inevitably led him to favor the policy of the organization of Territorial Governments without the Proviso. But, elected by a party, radically divided in opinion on this subject, elected because he was unpledged, and aware of the deep feeling in relation to it in both sections of the country, it became a necessity with him to strike out some line of action which should preserve his non-committal attitude. The policy of asion had been adopted by the party at Philadelphia-it must be continued. We do not believe the President was anxious to extend Slavery-it is folly to imagine that he wished to

ore celebrated in this city last Saturday, in a never opened to the true nature or relations of the evil; and his great desire was to suppress, if real grief. The city was shrouded in mourning, possible, all controversy about it. His position was taken : Let Congress abstain from all action out the country, due honors are paid to the re- on the subject of the Territories, till they organize themselves into States. In that act they can settle the Slavery Question for themselves, and let Congress acquiesce in the settlement, whatever t may be. Such was his position. It did not sanction the Wilmot Proviso-it did not condemn it-but it waived it. It showed no disposition to ly had we recorded with more grief the death of favor Slavery, none to favor Liberty; but its deany public man. We do not wish the remark to sign was to avoid agitation, and maintain the be misunderstood, and shall therefore avail our- harmony, consequently the power of the Whig selves of this opportunity to make a few general party. It left Slavery free to push its claims reflections upon the Administration of the late it left Freedom unprotected against aggression; President, embracing specially a view of his pol- it aimed to get round a difficulty without meeting it, without regard to the consequences as they might affect the cause of Freedom, with paramount regard to results upon the strength and

Are we uncandid and illiberal, when we say praise to Phose who will have been than to those that in these reasons we find nothing to warrant with whom we agree. Truth is the exclusive any claim upon the gratitude, approbation, or heritage of no organization. Good and evil are | confidence of the Anti-Slavery men of the coun try i But the position telemwas made to rest upon a principle adverse to Free Soil doctrineshis countrymen in intellectual capacity, or dig- the principle that, no matter what the decision nity of character; and the range of his political of the People of a Territory, acting spontane knowledge was limited. But, his judgment was ously in the organization of a form of State Government, may be, whether for or against slavery, strong bins. In the selection of his Cabinet, he | Congress is bound to acquiesce in it. Against showed more sagacity, a clearer insight into hu- this, the Whig party in several free States had man character, than we had given him credit for. taken an apparently firm stand, but acquiescence He was an honest, upright public man, national in the position assumed by the President, necessarily involved an abandonment of their proposed

opposition to the admission of any more slave

Finally, the policy when first adopted, worked evil, rather than good. It paralyzed the vitality aggression and conquest. That he was firm, and of the Whig party in the free States, so far as independent of all dictation, when he had made Slavery was concerned; it distracted its counsels; it put it out of its power to sustain with any efficiency the Wilmot Proviso. The Democratic party in the same States suffered similar distraction. Hunkers, emboldened by the quasi apostacy of the Whigs, with new hope sought to regain their ascendency, and a large portion of the Democratic party, no longer fearing Whig tion. The nation never occupied a higher posi- competition for Anti-Slavery votes, retreated tion abroad—a position secured by the promptness from their position. The first startling evidence with which its dignity has been asserted; the the country had of the mischief wrought, was, zation of the House of Representatives, instruct been provided for; the energy with which its ing the Committee on Territories to report Terneutrality has been maintained against a strong ritorial bills with the Wilmot Proviso. To that feeling which needed but little encouragement act, and the divided counsels of the Whig and from high quarters, to provoke it to acts of gross Democratic parties in the free States, of which it was the evidence and the offspring, and which resulted unavoidably from the position taken by as things to be commended. General Taylor the President, we ascribe, to a great extent, the yielded too much to the proscriptive spirit of his present overbearing attitude and aggressive departy, in relation to office-holders. Many, we mands of the slaveholders. They have taken courage from the weakness and division of the North. Much of what we have since seen in Congress of the feebleness and distraction of the non-slaveholding members, and of the violence and desperate purposes of the slaveholding, we trace to that cause. Had the Whigs and Democrats of the free States maintained inflexibly holders would have become the supporters of the Nor can we see any reason that could justify | policy of General Taylor, for it is substantially his toleration of Mr. Crawford, as a member of the non-intervention ground which they once so earnestly insisted upon. But the easy virtue of their political brethren of the free States, in waiving the Proviso, has emboldened them to de-

tion on the subject, they now virtually require It will be observed that we have blamed, not so much General Taylor, as the Whig and Demo-Taylor in relation to the great Question of the cratic parties. Having no principle on the subject of Slavery, having been elected as the representative of the policy of evasion in relation to it, we are not surprised that he should have taken a position in harmony with that policy. He did reasonably ask. On this assumption they raise just what might have been expected from one occupying the attitude in which his friends had placed him. But this does not excuse them for having placed him in such an attitude, for having forced upon him such a party-necessity, nor does it excuse the Whigs and Democrats of the free States for their paltering course. Whatever General Taylor might feel himself justified in doing, their duty was plain, unmistakable-it was, to sustain without flinching the time-honored policy of the Ordinance of 1787.

By a conjunction of events, brought about in part by natural causes under the direction of an overruling Providence, and in part by the Free Soil agitation in the country, the position of General Taylor, taken for reasons having no respect to Slavery or Liberty; advocated on a principle unsound and unsafe, and which at first worked evil instead of good, has of late become favorable 1829, he was elected to the Assembly of New to the cause of Freedom. The discovery of the gold mines of California unsealed the fountains nally taken, it worked evil rather than good; and of emigration in the free States, adventurers from which hastened to California, and obtained a controlling influence there, before the slaveholders, encumbered with their lands and negroes, had time to strike their tents and set out. These free by the independent action of the advocates of the State emigrants carried with them Free Soil principles, just nourished by agitation into vigorous life. This event, and the frequent passage of the Wilmot Proviso through the House of Taylor, he became invested with the office of hindrance from the Administration. Encouraged by the same influence, the People of New excluding Slavery; and the explanation of the latter policy is to be sought, not in any intimation from the Federal Executive, one way or the other, but in the existing laws of the People there, their habits, the example of California, and the Antitrinsic character of the position of General Taylor has not been changed by these events. It is responsibilities than such as fall to the lot of a now precisely what it was when first broached in majority of public men. Unexpectedly he finds an article in the National Intelligencer, less than a himself obliged to occupy a position from which, year ago. He could not certainly foresee that, in the progress of events, his position, without changing, would become favorable to Freedomand when it did, how could he, without self-degradation, without incurring universal contempt and utterly distracting his party, revoke it? And

tors and orators of the old parties in those States and the great Southern leader of the Whig party grateful support of the great body of the Whigs stood in open opposition to him, we cannot but award him praise for adhering firmly to his position. It was manly and honorable; and for this, and for the protection which we believe he fully resolved to extend to New Mexico, we honor his

If this review of the conduct of the Whig and Democratic parties, and of the position of General Taylor, be just, Free Soil men will stand before the world, justified for their inflexible adherence to the policy of Slavery Restriction by positive Law; and from the past they will deso much control over the politics of the country. rive new motives to continued Loyalty to Truth, and uniform obedience to the dictates of their own Consciences.

GENERAL TAYLOR.

Zachary Taylor, the second son of Richard Taylor, a colonel in the army of the Revolution, was born in Orange county, Virginia, November, 1786, and died July 9, 1850, in his sixty-sixth

His youth was passed among the pioneers of Kentucky, where his taste for military life, probably inherited, was greatly stimulated. At the mmencement of hostilities with Great Britain, he was appointed by President Jefferson, a lieu-

egent in the 7th regiment of infatty During the war, he served under General Harison in his northwestern campaign against the Indians, and, having been promoted to a captaincy, was intrusted with the defence of Fort Harrison, with fifty men, half of them unfit for luty. A strong party of the Indians, under the Prophet, the brother of Tecumche, made a midnight attack upon it, but he was prepared, and, after a battle which lasted till six o'clock in the norning, completely repulsed them. Soon after, e took a prominent part in the expedition under Major General Hopkins, against the Prophet's town, and, on his return, found a letter from President Madison conferring upon him a major's prevet for his gallant defence of Fort Harrison.

After the close of the war, he remained in the ervice in the West, till the year 1832, when he was promoted to the rank of Colonel. He was ordered to Florida, at an early stage of the Semiole war, and on the 25th of October, 1837, in a hard-fought battle at Okeechobee, routed the Indians. For this he was honored with the brevet rank of brigadier general, and in 1838, was appointed to succeed General Jesup in the comand of the forces in Forida.

In 1841, he was ordered to Fort Gibson to take mand of the second department; and on the 17th of September, 1844, was directed to hold the troops between the Red River and the Sabine in readiness to march as might be indicated by the Chargé of the United States near Texas. In 1845, his forces were concentrated at Corpus

Christi In obedience to orders, he planted his troops on the 29th of March, 1846, on the Rio Grande, opposite Matamoras. Here Captain Thornton's command was cut to pieces by the Mexican army; and war was then declared by the Congress of the United States to exist. Next followed the victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, achieved by General Taylor, over forces outnumbering his own. In the former, the Americans numbered 177 officers, and 2,111 men, against 6,000 Mexicans; and in the latter, 173 officers: and 1,700 men, against more than 6,000 Mexicans-

Soon after these battles of the 8th and 9th of May, he was breveted Major General in the United States Army.

He next marched upon Monterey, arriving there assault upon it, on the 21st, and on the 23d, was forces consisted of 425 officers, and 6,220 men. His artillery consisted of one 10-inch mortar, two 24-pound howitzers, and four light field batteries of four guns-the mortar being the only piece serviceable for a siege. The town works were armed with forty-two pieces of cannon, and manned with a force of at least 7,000 troops of the line, and from 2,000 to 3,000 irregulars.

We find him next advancing in the interior of Mexico, at the head of 5,400 men, not more than

600 being regular troops. "Here he received intelligence that Santa Anna was advancing on him; and he fell back to Buena Vista—a strong position between Agua Nueva and Saltillo. On the 22d of February, the battle was commenced by Santa Anna, at the head of 20,000 well-appointed soldiers. The particulars of this battle are familiar to all. It continued erats of the free States maintained inflexibly through the 23d; and, although General Tay and unitedly their original position, the slave- lor's defeat seemed to be inevitable, yet he sucof his officers and men, in repulsing the over-whelming forces of the enemy, and throwing them back into a desert where thousands perished."

In 1847, General Taylor returned to the United States; in the spring of 1848, he was nominated by the Whigs as their candidate for the Presimand its sacrifice-and instead of Non-Intervendency, to which he was elected in November of the same year; and on the 5th of March, 1849, he was inaugurated. Seventeen months thereafter, he who had passed unscathed through the perils of camp life for forty years, and escaped the manifold deaths of many an Indian and Mexican battle-field, is suddenly stricken down by disease, and the grave closes over the remains of the weather-beaten soldier.

"The campaigns of Mexico," says the Albany Atlas, "made many famous names, but how many untimely grayes? The seeds of glory were the seeds of death, to the gallant Worth, Gaines. Kearny, Duncan, Kirby, and to the illustrious Chief of all, who has now fallen.

MR. FILLMORE.

Millard Fillmore was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga county, New York, January 7th, 1800. The father, a farmer of narrow means, was able to give his son only a limited school education-At fifteen, the youth was set to learn the trade of Wood of Cayuga county to study law. In 1823, having been admitted to the bar, he removed to Aurora, to commence the practice of his profesof Rev. Lemuel Powers, his present wife. In York, in which he held a seat three years. In 1832, he was elected to the 23d Congress; in 1836, he was again returned; and, having been reelected to the next Congress, was appointed Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. In 1844. being the Whig candidate for the office of Governor in New York, he was beaten by Silas Wright. In 1847, he was chosen Controller of the State; in 1848, Vice President of the United States; and in 1850, by the death of President

Mr. Fillmore is a man of fine presence, much dignity, and great amenity of manners. He is an amiable, excellent gentleman, and thus far, has been diligent, faithful, and efficient in the discharge of whatever public duties have devolved on him. His political principles are thoroughly Whig, and so far as we have any means of judging, his sentiments on the subject of slavery are such as are generally prevalent in the North.

He takes the Presidential Chair at a period when great sagacity, boldness, and self-reliance, are required to discharge the duties pertaining to it Hitherto he has led a quiet life, with no other under present circumstances, the wisest and most daring statesman might shrink with distrust and trembling.

At such a moment, counsellors are plenty. Po litical friends and opponents volunteer a superfiuous amount of advice. He is admonished by some that the true way to save his country and glorify leader, and the Compromise as the only measure for disposing of the slavery question. Possibly, Sentiment of the free States, compelled the edi- he was withstanding, and that the great Northern | General Taylor's line of policy is to secure the cember next, at Cincinnati.

who so cordially sustained that policy; and that, to put himself under the leadership of Mesers. Clay and Webster is to consult his own selfrespect, independence, and usefulness. But we must confess ourselves skeptical on this point. Mr. Polk was rather younger in years than

Mr. Fillmore, and his experience in public affairs, no greater. When nominated for the office of President, he was not so well known as Mr. Fillmore, and he went into the office with no more prestige or influence. The leaders of the party that elected him doubtless expected to find him malleable, and his political foes could hardly speak of him with respect. But, devoid as he was f genius or extraordinary ability, and laboring as he did under the great disadvantage of being comparatively unknown, he soon made himself the real head of his party, and even succeeded in ompelling the cooperation of his adversaries, in arrying forward the measures by which his Administration was signalized. And how happened this? He was his own master—he was not afraid to take the responsibility-he was able to say, WILL.

If Mr. Fillmore manifest the same governing power, the people will respect him, though some old politicians may hate him.

-ALL'S WELL!

The clouds which rise with thunder slake Our thirsty soils with rain; The blow most dreaded falls to break From off our limbs a chain; Our very sine and follies make The love of God more plain; As through the shadowy lens of even The eye looks farthest into heaven, On gleams of star and depths of blue The glaring sunshine never knew.

CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT.

The proceedings of Congress were interrupted ast week by the death of the President of the

United States. Tuesday, the 9th, Mr. Butler of South Carolina had obtained the floor, and was proceeding to make a speech against the Compromise bill, when Mr. Webster, with his permission, announced the mournful intelligence that the President was not expected to live. The Senate immediately adjourned.

In the House, the same day, the House voted o reconsider the resolutions concerning the Galphin affair, and was considering an amendnent offered by Mr. Featherston, when Mr. Bayly of Virginia communicated information of he critical state of the President, and the House forthwith adjourned-the vote on the adjournment being taken, (in bad taste, we think,) by yeas and nays.

Wednesday, Mr. Fillmore, on whom had deolved the office of President, sent a message to the Senate, announcing that he should no longer oreside over that body; and he also communicated to both Houses intelligence of the death of General Taylor, proposing at the same time to be resent at twelve o'clock, in the Hall of the House, to take the oath of office prescribed by the Con-

A Joint Committee was appointed by both Houses to inform the President that they would be ready at that hour. Accordingly, at the time appointed, the Senate proceeded to the Hall of

The galleries were thronged with spectators and every face wore a serious expression. In a short time, the President made his appearance, on the 19th of September. He commenced an and (the Senators and Representatives rising) proceeded down the aisle, accompanied by the The members resumed their seats; and Mr. Fillmore rose, and in a clear, firm voice pronounced the oath of office administered by Chief Justice Cranch, as follows:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States. and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

He sat down a few moments, then rose, and eparted from the Hall. At an intimation from the Secretary of the Senate, the members of that body next rose, and passed to their own Chamber, where they immediately organized. The whole ceremony occupied only a few minutes, but was exceedingly simple, yet impressive.

Both Houses then received a message from th President, formally announcing the decease of the late President, and his willingness to concur in whatever measures they might deem becoming the melancholy occasion. The Speaker of the House, with a few neat remarks, laid the mesage before that body, and Mr. Conrad of Louisiana followed in a brief eulogium on the deceased at the close of which he moved the usual resolutions for the appointment of a committee to meet a similar committee on the part of the Senate, for the purpose of devising suitable measures for doing honor to the memory of the late President. Appropriate speeches were then made by Mr. Vinthrop of Massachusetts, Mr. Baker of Illinois, Mr. Bayly of Virginia, Mr. Hilliard of Alabama, Mr. John A. King of New York, Mr. McLane of Maryland, and Mr. Marshall of Kentucky; after which, the resolutions were adopted. and the House adjourned

Similar ceremonies took place in the Senate which was addressed by Mr. Downs of Louisians Mr. Webster of Massachusetts, Mr. Pearce of Maryland, Mr. King of Alabama, and Mr. Berrien of Georgia.

Thursday, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Dickin son of New York, (all things having been previously arranged.) elected the Hon. Wm. A. King. Senator from Alabama, President pro tem. of the Senate; and also received the report of the Committee appointed to make arrangements for the clothier; at nineteen, he was induced by Judge Funeral of the President. A similar report was received in the House, and both Houses adjourned till Saturday, when they again met, for the purpose of proceeding in procession to the sion. He married, in 1826, Abigail, the daughter President's Mansion, to pay the last honor to the remains of its late inmate

> THE DEMOCRATS OF OHIO held a State Conven tion at Columbus, Ohio, July 4th, to nominate a candidate for member of the Board of Public Works. No resolutions were passed in favor of the Compromise, but the Convention adopted with unanimity the following:

" Resolved, That we hail with high satisfaction the action of the people of California and New Mexico, in the formation of Governments for them-selves, and we insist on their admission into the Union, with the Constitutions they have adopted

THE NORTH STAR, published by Frederick Douglass, formerly a slave in Maryland, is an honor to the colored people. We do not think his sentiments always just, or his measures always expedient, but no one can help respecting the spirit and talest with which his paper is con-

uniting in the Free Soil movement of 1848, as sembled in Convention at Syracuse in the early part of this month, and nominated the following ticket : For Governor-WM. L. CHAPLIN, of Albany.

THE LIBERTY MEN of New York, who declined

For Lieut. Governor-Jos. PLUMB, of Erie co. For Canal Commissioner-John C. HARRINGTON Oswego. For Prison Inspector-DAVID PLUMB, of Troy

LAST WORDS OF GENERAL TAYLOR.-The following are stated to be the last words of General

We intend to give more of the proceedings in

"I am ready for the summons. I have endeav-ored to do my duty. I am sorry to leave my old friends."

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION of Ohio has

tice, which our correspondent asks us to correct. In the article entitled "El Dorado," for "Chau- Thieves. mong" read "Chamouni," for "in involuntary joy" read "an involuntary jig," for "were a relish" read "have," &c. The extract from Bayard Taylor, on the subject of Labor, commences at the sentence: "It will appear natural," &c., and the passage preceding belongs to the reviewer.

In "The Optimist," for "the hundred pages of Steele Hazzlitt" read "the kindred pages of Steele Hazlett," &c.

NEW MEXICO-ITS POPULATION.

The timely movement of the people of New Mexico, by which they have placed themselves in the position of State sovereignty, enabling them to demand as their constitutional right adnission into the Union, on a footing of equality with the other States, seems to give entire satisfaction to all save the slavery-propagandists of the South and their allies at the North. The former class of opponents openly deny the right of the people of New Mexico to exclude slavery. The latter are not exactly prepared to take this ground, and are under the necessity of presenting objections to the admission of the new State, drawn from the character of its population. Ac-

one, as men processing or a the advocates of ultra democracy and the largest liberty, that the Indian and Mexican voters of New Mexico are unfit for political freedom, and the exercise of the rights of self-government. The delegate from New Mexico, H. N. Smith

estimates the population of the Territory in round numbers at 80,000. Of these, some 15,000 are the descendants of the Aztecs, the semi-civilized founders of those ancient cities, the ruins of which, scattered over Mexico, attest their original splendor and the skill of their artificers. They are the best farmers of New Mexico, living in compact villages, surrounded by fruit trees, gardens, and great fields of corn and melons. report of Lieut. J. W. Abert, of his "Examinaion of New Mexico, in the years 1846-'47," gives minute descriptions of some of the principal Pueblos or Indian towns. The houses are from two to three stories high, firmly constructed of sun-dried bricks, or rough stone, plastered with clay or the glittering white of selenite. Each village has its church, its padre, an alcalde, or chief magistrate. The inhabitants are industrious, peaceable, and kind-hearted. They are lovers of lowers and fruit trees, and Lieut. Abert says that he could at first sight distinguish an Indian from Spanish town, by the green clump of trees which enclosed it. They raise large numbers of the common domestic fowls, and, like their Aztec ancestors, have a fancy for taming birds. In dress and appearance they scarcely suffer in comparison with their Castilian neighbors. Col. Emory, in his report to the Secretary of War of his Explorations in New Mexico, gives the portrait of an Indian woman, painted from life, in the parlor of the Indian alcalde of Isoletta. It is a picture of remarkable beauty; the figure full and gracefully moulded, and the features delicately chiselled. The women are very tolerable housewives, and our officers, who during the late war had occasion to partake of their hospitality, speak of their well-loaded tables, their sponge-cakes, fine wheaten loaves, and domestic wines.

These Pueblo Indians were the first to welcome the American troops to New Mexico. They disliked the Mexican rule, as it constantly reminded them of the days of the Conquest and the subjugation of their ancestors. Colonel Emory does not hesitate to pronounce them "the best and most peaceable citizens of New Mexico." It would certainly be a most ungrateful return to about carrying the city at the point of the bayo- Joint Committee and the members of the late Cab- these people, if their State should be denied a that they are unworthy of the rights of citizen-

> As to the Mexican or Spanish part of the population, they are, to say the least, quite as well fitted for the duties and responsibilities of State government, as the old inhabitants of Louisinna and Florida, when those States were received into the Union. They are not an enterprising, hard-working people-the majority content themselves with the simple necessaries of life-they have neither the thriftiness nor the shiftiness of Yankees. They have few books and no newspapers. Yet they are by no means deficient in the rudiments of education ; each village has its padre, more or less learned, and Lieut. Abert says it is rare to find a New Mexican boy or girl who is unable to read. Many of the old landed proprietors are wealthy, living in a style of rude magnificence; exhibiting upon their tables massive silver plate, the product of New Mexican mines and the work of New Mexican artisans, and hanging their walls with mirrors and paintings. Their sons are educated in the United States or Mexico. Several have graduated at the St. Louis college. Some of their private residences are spacious, and not without architectural pretension. That of Senor Ortero, at Peralta, has a front pertail or piazza of five bundred feet in length. At Peralta, Albuquerque, El Paso, Padilla, and Bernallilo, our officers found polite and intelligent society. All classes are courteous and civil in their social intercourse; crimes of the highest degree are unfrequent, but, as in all parts of Mexico, gaming is a prevalent vice. In the northern part of the Territory there is a good deal of intemperance, and the famous Taos whiskey is too freely used. Lower down, the light, delicious wines of El Paso are in common use. The Americans who visit them have the reputation of hard drinkers, and when Col. Emory, on one oceasion, declined the proffer of a bottle of whiskey, the astonished Mexican exclaimed, "What! no whiskey! Then you are no American!"

> To the restless, unsatisfied, grasping Anglo-Saxon, the careless ease and listlessness and simple pastoral habits of the New Mexicans are well calculated to awaken a feeling of contemptuous superiority on the part of the former. But it may be a question, after all, whether the dolce far miente, the quiet indifference of the one is not as productive of happiness as the goading irritability and habitual unrest of the other.

> Every year, the tide of emigration setting towards us from the old world, brings to our shores the poor, the ignorant, and vicious, in numbers far greater than the entire population of New Mexico. These are incorporated into our body politic, and, in the new States and Territories, speedily become voters. We would not, if we could, close our ports against them, and refuse them an asylum in our broad territory. But who would not prefer to the refuse and squalid overplus of crowded European cities, and the annual dis-gorgements of their jails and work-houses, the quist, home-loving, and pastoral people of New Mexico, who for the last quarter of a century have exercised the rights of citizens of a republic, and whose insulated position, if it has deprived them in some measure of the benefits of the general progress of civilization, has at the same time preserved them from some of the worst vices which that civilization has carried in its

guments on this point! Is it not manifest to the wisdom of this great Republic, in Congress assembled, that these New Mexicans are incapable of duly appreciating our cherished institutions, inasmuch as they have prohibited forever domestic slavery in their State Constitution? They have left out the key of the arch, they have rejected "the corner-stone of the republican edifice." They need to wait yet longer in Territorial limboproselytes of the gate, tarriers at Jericho until the beard of their democracy has grown to cover the shame and folly of their anti-slavery partialities. Their tack just now is plainly that which Senator Webster has assigned to Massachusetta. They must "conquer their prejudices." Whenever they shall have accomplished this, and are ready to present themselves at the door of the ces.

Union with a Constitution modelled after that of ward his commendatory motion relative to the

culiar institution will prove as potent as the "open sesame" of Ali Baba did to to the Forty J. G. W.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Tue Mysessus or Tunes Civius : Boston, New York and Philadelphia. By Augustine J. H. Duganne. Petersons, Philadelphia. For sale by J. Shillington.

This is, in some respects, a clever productio but written too much in the Ingraham and Lippard style for our entire approbation. We fear that Mr. Duganne is doing great injustice to his real poetical talent, and what has ever seemed to us his high moral sense, by countenancing s vitiated taste, in writing such books as the Secret Guilt, The Illegitimate, and the one before usbooks whose very titles condemn them.

One of two things may be assumed in regard t the writer who minutely investigates and boldly unveils the mysteries of vice and crime; if he knows by observation and experience that these things are true, he is scarcely fit society for us; if he imagines and misrepresents, we'll have none of

NORMAN LESLIN. A Tale by C. G. H. New York: D. Ap pleton & Co. For sale by Farnham, Washington, D. C. This is a well-told and interesting story of the Reformation. The scenes are laid at the Courts of Scotland, England, and France, in the sixteeuth

century. 10 proposed this historical romance we have but to say, that among its fine gallery of characters, are Mary of Guise, Mary of Scotland, Lady Jane Grey, Edward VI, Catherine de Medicis, and John Knox.

THE VALE OF CEDARS: or, The Martyr. By Grace Aguila D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale as above.

This is one of the best works of this graceful and popular writer. It is prefaced by an interesting memoir of the authoress, who died at Frank fort about three years since.

Grace Aguilar (a real name, by the way.) wa still youthful at the time of her death, and seen to have been a most beautiful and loveable character. She was a Jewess, and, like the noble Rebecca of Scott, a firm and fervent believer in the grand and melancholy faith of her fathers. Miss Aguilar was of Spanish descent, though born in England.

The Vale of Cedars is a romance of Spain, an the heroine is a Jewess; so the authoress probably wrote con amore.

HELDISE: or, The Unrevealed Secret. A Tale by Jalvi D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale as above. Into this book we have as yet merely dippedreading here and there a page of dialogue, or bit of description. This much we like. The book looks interesting, decidedly; and we hope, ere long, to get time to do better justice to it merits-that is, if we find, on closer examination that it has any.

Grenow's Ducting and Fall: with Notes by Milma New York: Harper & Brothers For sale by Francisco Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

Volume second of this nest, convenient, and cheap edition of a standard work, has been laid upon our table. Having noticed the work on the reception of the first volume, we need say nothing more now, than that it will be completed in six duodecimo volumes.

Lever. Published and for sale as above We have received the second part. It is good reading, as might be expected, coming from the pen of Lever.

THE DALTONS: or, Three Roads in Life. By Chast

NTRODUCTORY LESSONS ON CHRISTIAN EVIDENCES. BOI This little work is designed to present in a simple, concise form, adapted to the comprehension of children, the evidences of Christianity. ley, although it originally appeared in England anonymously. It is republished from the tenth

THE PROPERTOR'S LADY. The Harpers, New York. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washingt

This is one of Mary Howitt's charming translations, through which she is making us ac quainted with the literature of Northern Europe It is a delightful story by Berthold Auerbach. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI

A closely printed publication of more than 150 pages. It chronicles in a very instructive way all the important events of the Anti-Slavery cause during the last year. Southern men who would obtain a just conception of the nature. workings, and results of the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country, ought to procure a copy of it had not been for the speech of General Chanthis report. It is from the pen of the indefatigable and philanthropic Lewis Tappan.

DICTIONARY OF MECHANICS' ENGINE WORK AND ENGI NEBRING. Oliver Byrne, Editor. New York: D. Apple ton & Co. For sale by Farnham, Pennsylvania avenue Washington.

We have already repeatedly called attention this work. The tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and hirteenth numbers have reached us.

THE EXECUTIVE AND NEW MEXICO

As considerable anxiety prevails in the community for authentic and exact information as to the action of the Administration on the New-Mexican question, we make the following state-

The Constitution of the State of New Mexico was received at Washington on Sunday, and as night a Cabinet meeting was held at the house of the Secretary of State. The President had been confined to his bed since the 4th inst., or the meet ing would have taken place at the White House ing would have taken pisce at the White House. A majority of the Cabinet manifested the determination to stand by New Mexico and her admission into the Union with her prescribed boundaries, under all circumstances and at all hazards. This determination would probably have created the necessity for a slight reorganization of the Cabinet by the resignation of two of its members, even had the late President been spared us. Gen. Taylor had undisguisedly given his ultimatum to some Southern gentlemen who had called upon him in anticipation of the State of Texas marching trees into New Mexico to enforce her juria. him in anticipation of the State of Texas marching troops into New Mexico to enforce her jurisdiction over portions of that Territory. He was resolved to protect New Mexico with force, should it become necessary, without any regard to ulterior consequences. The military posts in that vicinity were to be strengthened, with a view to such an emergency.

POREIGN ARRIVAL.

HALIPAX TELEGRAPH OFFICE. Thursday Morning, July 11, 1850. The Hibernia arrived at 6 o'clock this morning. and sailed at 716 o'clock—wind southeast.
It is said that Gen. Narvaez has had a warn discussion with the Ambassador of the United States, in which he expressed the astonishment

and regret of the Spanish Government that the Government of the United States had not prevented the expedition of Lopez from being prepared in the States, but had allowed it to depart with the object of attacking Cuba. It is also reported that the Spanish Minister has addressed a warm remonstrance to Washington, embodying the views of the Spanish Government, and that this note is not written in a very

The chief feature of the news of the week is the debate in the House of Commons relative to the policy of the Ministry on the Greek question, and the committing of the cowardly assault on the Queen by a man named Plato, formly an officer in the tenth Dragoons. The offence was commit-ted against Her Majesty in the following manner: Shortly after 6 o'clock, on Thursday evening, Her Majesty was leaving Cambridge House in company with Prince Albert, when from among the crowd assembled to witness her departure a man walked out with a walking-cane in his hand and walked out with a walking-cane in his hand and made an assault on the person of Her Majesty. He struck her on the head and face repeatedly, but fortunately his blows took no effect beyond a demolition of her bonnet. The Queen appeared at the Italian Opera the same evening, where she was greeted with the most loyal and enthusiastic reception. The miscreant has been taken into custody, and has undergone an examination, at which he appeared perfectly same, and it is said that he has been living in good circumstances.

with whom a recognition of the rights of the pe- every successive night, with varied success to that the French diplomatists have play

both parties, till Friday, when a division was orboth parties, till Friday, when a division was or-dered, and resulted in a majority of 46 for Minis-ters, in a House of 584. This vote is said not to be a fair index of the state of public feeling in Eng. a fair index of the state of public feeling in Eng-land, as the deepest intrigues are on foot to com-pel the present Ministry to resign. Lord Pal-merston's speech in vindication of his conduct is said to have been especially brilliant. According to Mr. Gladstone, from the dark of one day to the dawn of another day, he made a gigantic intellect.

ual and physical effort.

Through the kindness of Captain Long, of the

Through the kindness of Captain Long, of the Hibernia, we have a telegraphic despatch from London of Saturday morning, announcing the arrival of the Overland Mail, with Bombay dates of the 25th of May.

At Benares upwards of 1,000 persons have lost their lives by the explosion of a magazine-boat loaded with 3,000 barrels of gunpowder. A whole fleet of thirty boats were destroyed, and immense damage was done to the town near which the explosion took place.

plosion took place.

Commercial advices represent business as very dull. The season is considered closed. No marine

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, June 27, 1850 To the Editor of the National Era:

The exciting question, "how much money shall the Prince President get?" has been decided after a great deal of manœuvring of parties, and thou sands of newspaper paragraphs. The President tie strange, more too. His first demand was for

an increase of 2,400,000 francs, which added to

his present salary would make just three millions.

But, out of this sum, he agreed to pay his own ex-

penses of every kind. His friends of the Assembly have imagined a conning nominal reduction of the amount granted to 2,160,000 francs, but this does not include the expenses of keeping in order the Elysée or other palaces the President may see fit to inhabit. These expenses are left to the Minister of Public Works, who may make them as high as he pleases. They have already amounted to nearly a million. The Prince has now a snug place. He has a good salary, the privilege of giving in charity as much as he pleases, from twenty millions deposited in the Treasury for the purpose, that of taking game, fruits, and other products of the national domain, and that of inhabiting any priace he may think proper, and of ordering what repairs he may think proper, all at the public expense. Besides, he has the sweet assurance that the present Assembly will grant him more money, should he ask it. Louis Bonsparte's success has made nonnease of Shakspeare's question. What's in a name? It will never be asked again for a name has changed the money less adventurer of 1848, into a Prince President. with resources bounded only by the credit of the

The effect on the people of the late discussion will be to cure it of its stupid admiration for the name of Bonaparte. Stupid, I say-for what did the great Emperor do to compensate his country for the lives of two millions of her children, for the destruction of her commerce, and the perversion of her sentiment of patriotism? It may be affirmed of Napoleon, that not a single one of his political combinations was ever strong enough to stand before a breath of wind. His part in the code which goes by his name was too insignificant to entitle him to praise for it. In short, "the thunderbolt in war" was a most energetic, indefatigable, and short-sighted dictator in time of peace. He has bequeathed to France several disagreeable legacies, and among them his nephew. But the latter will satisfy France with the race. and the Napoleon family will be treated, as Plato said he would treat poets in his republic-crown them with laurels, and conduct them politely to

great French nation.

the frontier. The vote was a close one. A majority of fortysix was a poor triumph for the Executive. But mist party held the balance of power, and divided so as to permit the bill to pass by a small majority. The object of all the old parties was to discredit the President before the people; in this they have succeeded perfectly.

A short and decorous debate preceded the vote. The opposition was not as noisy as usual. General Changarnier interposed at the last moment in a vigorous speech in favor of the bill, exhorting the Assembly to give nobly, and simply what was asked. This speech afforded a pretext to members to vote for the bill. Some pretended to see in it a menace of civil war, others of a resignation of the President, and others of Changarnier's determination to put his sword at the service of the President in the case of a refusal by the Assembly. Since the vote, the Orleanist and Legitimist papers have reiterated that their parties would have voted in mass against the bill, if garnier, who condescended to protect the President in this money affair. The organs of the Elysée do not accept this interpetation, but claim that the Assembly has granted a civil list to Louis

M. Fould, the Minister who presented the bill, and said Louis Napoleon was the "second Providence" of France, had reason to be emphatic; for t appears he had volunteered to take up Louis Napoleon's outstanding bills to the amount of twelve hundred thousand francs. But he could afford very well to lose this sum, for his banking house is very wealthy, and makes immense profits in speculations at the E.change.

One of the stormiest debates of the Assembly

took place yesterday in relation to another money

affair. The Minister of Public Works has been

Bonaparte as it did to Louis Philippe.

spending nearly four millions without being authorized by law. For instance, more than 36,000 francs on the Assembly Hall, nearly 72,000 to prepare a hall in which the ceremony of taking the oath of the judges to the Constitution might be performed, and nearly 606,000 to fit up the Elysée for the reception of the President. The rest has been spent in beautifying various palaces, which were good enough for Louis Philippe, but not for the Republic. The Minister had never thought worth while to ask the consent of the Assembly to these expenses. In America, we should say that this was a dilapidation of the public funds, leaving Galphin claims in the shade but the Assembly thought it all right, and sanctioned it after an impassioned debate of more than three hours. All parties were violent, noisy, and insulting, but, as usual, the weaker party went to the wall. Several members of the opposition, and, among them, M. Emile de Girardin, were called to order, and M. Valentin was called to order, censured, suspended for three days, deprived of half a month's pay, and, to annihilate him, the Government will post up, at his expense, in his district, a thousand placards announcing his disgrace to the public. His offence was telling M. Dupin, that model of partiality in the Speaker's chair, that it was unbecoming in him to call out, in a public sitting, to the Right. "Let them (the Left) alone until their interruptions assume their ordinary character !"

Since the name of M. de Girardin has been mentioned, I will add that his entrance into the Assembly has been the signal for new attacks on him. Newspaper paragraphs and abusive pamphlets are rained on his devoted head. These are all owing to the pen or agency of M. de For-cade, a gentleman attached to the editorial corps of La Patrie, and liberally salaried to write down M. de Girardin. Formade does scarcely anything else, but Girardin appears to care as little for his attacks as Gulliver did for the arrows of his Lillipution assailants. A report says that the new member has had his oard struck off with his title in full, and the addition of the words, " Last choice of Universal Suffrage."

The other proceedings of the Assembly would not be interesting to your readers. Last week, the Minister of Foreign Affairs announced the conclusion of the Greek difficulty on the basis of the acceptation of the treaty of London, for all stipu-lations not yet performed. This ends the come-dy which has been played off by the French Cabnet, partly to divert public attention from the electoral law, and partly to pave the way to an South Carolina, they will find their present oppolicy of the Government on the Greek question.

An exciting and very able debate was kept up